ant Mr. Ellis. Ne doubt, it will occupy the attention of the English directors
I am corry to record, since my last, the occurence of several severe earthquakes in this island, which have very much alarmed the imbabitants. The last one felt was on the mercity of the 21st instant, and was very alarming
The weather has been appreciately but, but not unusually so for the time of year. Occasionally, we have refreshing breaters and but for which I have no doubt a greater account of sickness than at present prevails would exist.
I have not a single item of political news to communicate.

Very Late foo a New Granada.

The Ohio brought advices from Panama to 17th, and from Aspinwall to the 19th ult. There is no important news

The health of Aspinwall was much better than it had been for some time provious. Very little fever, and no cholers on the lathmus

The passengers report to the Golden Gate, on her trip up, with the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, had lost many of the soldiers from cholera. Died at Aspinwall, on the 19 h, E C. Peck, of

Taunton, Mass ; James B. Gordon, fireman. H. B. M. Brig Swift, arrived at Panama on the 6th ult., with more than a million of dollars in specie from Mexican ports, on account of British onpitalists.

The principal office of the British Pacific steam Navigation Company is to be removed from Callao

The ship Monde is being fitted up at Panama for the use of the American Hospital Society.

The U.S ship Portemant, fast from Guayaquil, remained at Panama on the 17th ult. A ball was given to her officers on the 11th ult., by Governor Diaz, at the Cabildo

The Panama Star says that the roads between Cruces and that city, are to very bad order, and large quantities of goods have been damaged in the transit. It consoles itself with the reflection that the railroad is hastening to ward completion. In relation to that work, it says:—

the railroad is hastening to ward completion. In relation to that work, it says:

We are informed that one half or the bridge for the Chagres river, over which the rairroad is intended to pass, has reached its destination and that the remainder is expected out immediately. By the time this bridge is creeted, it is supposed the road to dorgons will be completed; the distance is now its miles, and it will probably be opened in less than two months.

The only travel, then except in the cars, will be from Gorgons to Panama, a distance of about twenty, two miles, which is accomplised with mules; and, in the dry season, is rather a pleasant ride, occupying about five or six hours.

In twelve month: from this time, the whole road, ac-

cording to the contract, will be completed to Panama, and then we shall be able to cross who isthmus in a couple of hours

[From the Panama tierald, August 10]

From the Passana tierald, August 10]
The republic of New Granada has made more progress in the path of liberal principles than any other of her sister republics in South America, and her progress has been more ripid than any other of her neighbors. With an enlightened spirit of liberality she has granted large concessions to foreigners, with the view of increasing her own resources, and promoting the commercial facilities of the world. Her policy in this respect, has not been a narrow one. Not only to companies and capitalists has New Granada made liberal grants, but also to individuals who choose to avait themselves of to individuals who choose to avail themselves of the advantages of taking up and cultivating a quantity of land.

Some of the advances which this government has made in human progress may be summed up as

1st. The law which declares free all the slaves in

the republic, and indemnties the masters.

2d. The destroying of the tobacce monopoly, the good effects of which are already felt.

3d. Trial by jury in certain cases, intending to extend it to ethers.

4th. The annuling of the privileges of priests. This was demanded by reason, justice, and the state of the world, and is indispensable in a republic; ecclesiastical, like military privileges, being incom-

patible with liberty.

5th. The abolition of tithes and the surplice tax.

5th. The right of parishioners to elect their curates. This power has heretofore been exercised by

rates. This power has heretofore been exercised by the executive.

7th. The entire liberty of the press.
8th. Free education—the obstacles in the way of the poor in getting admission to the bar and te every branch of learning being removed, by reducing or abolishing fees, for titles and degrees.

9th. The divisions of the revenues—so necessary in a democratic republic, as their centralization renders democracy a more pame, or makes the rulers monarchical or absolute. The object of the law is, to allow the people to manage their local governments, to which the United States owe so much of their prosperity.

10th. The abolition of quarantines and cordons of health, a most sensible and economical measure.

11th. The abolition of capital pusishment for political offences.

11th. The abolition of the constitution, which now the germs of rapid improvement, without now account to the contract of the contract of the topographical survey of the republic.

15th. The reform of the constitution, which now the constitution is the germs of rapid improvement, without contains the germs of rapid improvement, without Utopian exaggerations.

Additional from the South Pacific.

on the 3d instant, bringing the mails, specie, and a large number of passengers.
The dates from Valparaise are to the 15th July, from Callac to the 27th July, and from Guayaquil

In Valparaiso, there was but little news of importance. The republic remained quiet. Business protty brisk, with a decrease in the prices of produce and rates of freights. The United States corette Vincennes sailed on the 14th, and the sloop of war Vandalis on the 15th. for New-York.

From Peru, we glean nothing of interest. The ship Queen of the East, from New-York, 108 days out, had put into Callao for wood and water; this ship had one hundred passengers on board, all well.

There were five or six American vessels in port loading, or about to load, with guano, for the States.

The steamship Quickstep, Captain Pedersen, was also in Callao, and for sale From Guayaquil the news is exciting and in-

teresting.
General Flores has been defeated in his attempt to take the city, through a revolt of his own soldiers. Of this revolt and defeat, we give an interesting account, furnished as by one of the officers in Flores' army, who was engaged in the encounter, and passed through the hardships of the expedition. We are told that Flores has still the expedition. We are gold that Flores has still the object in view of attacking Ecuador again, and it is said that many people in Lima, who are already deeply involved in the expedition, are ready to assist him in fitting out a fresh force. It is said, that had Flores been able to control his men a few days longer, his success would have been invertible.

VALPARAISO, July 15, 1852. Valebrasso, July 15, 1852.

I have little change to note in the way of business since I last wrote you, with the exception of a general decline in barley, and in fact all kinds of produce, and a slight depression in freights. Pork and beef still continue extremely scarce. The passenger meyerment to California is on the increase, about two handred and fif y will are on the 1st of August. Money is in demand at one and a half percent per month.

cent per month.

The telegraph is in brisk operation, and making money fast; and I bear that a new line is in con-templation between here and Coptapo.

The railroad and new custom house buildings are advancing as rapidly as anything can in this slow

eountry.

The Vincennes sailed for the United States ves-

The Vincennes sailed for the United States yesterday, and the Vandalia to day, much to the regret of all who think that the constant presence of an American man of war is necessary here.

On the 4th of July there was a serious riot at Tulcahano, when fifty solders and watchmen attacked a few unarmed Americans, and cut several of them very badly. What notice will be taken of the matter I do not know, but as Unele Sam cares very little about the lives of his citizens when his pocket is not touched, I presume it will be dropped.

The 4th passed off quietly and pleasantly here, though in the evening numerous particitic individuals were heard expressing their intentions of not going home till morning

The administration of justice is conducted here The administration of justice is conducted nore on the most original principles; a Yankee has no chance unless married to a native. Where both plaintiff and defendent are on an equal footing, it generally costs the winner double his stake to get off. However, many here say that the country is going ahead wonderfully, and will soon be mistress of the Pacific; as they have ordered a war steamer from England, the time is probably not far distant.

News from Gregon.

[From the San Francisco the aid, July 29]
The steamer Fromont arrived yesterday and brought later dates from Gregon.

The astronomical and topic archital parties of the coast survey, under the charge of Assistant George Davidson, have gone to Cause Flattery, to prosecute their labors in that section, in the United States Research Active.

their labors in that section, in the United States steemer Active.

Nimrod O'Kelly, who has been tried for the murder of Jeremiah Mahony, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 24th of August bext.

We learn, from personal just in, that all who labor industriously are delig well at the Rigue river mines. The water in many places has coverely falled, which prevents the namers from washing out the dirt.

Cur farmers are in the midst of their wheat has

vest. The crop is a fine one, and, what is quite as important, commands a high price.

We clip the following from the Orgonism of the 6th: From the large number of vessels here and on their way for cargoes, it will be seen that the trade and commerce of Oregon is rapidly increasing. The only drawback is to be found in the difficulty of obtaining with deepatch a sufficiency of freight, of various kinds, to keep the sailing vessels in active operation between this place and San Francisco. Really, with the countless millions of feet of lumber standing upon the banks of our rivers, and the thousands upon thousands of acres of the most productive land, now lying idle and unproductive for the want of proper enterprise and cultivation, and with the best market on the continent within four days sail of us, we cannot conceive what more capitalists desire as inducements to make investments here, with every assurance of realizing, in a few

talists desire as inducements to make investments here, with every assurance of realizing, in a few years, adequate fortunes for after life.

Mose Coal Discovered in Oregonian,—A correspondent of the Oregonian, under date of July 4, asys:—A valuable discovery has recently been made by Messrs Morrusor and Markham, of a most extensive bed of diamond coal on the bluffs of Abicau Creek, twelve miles from its mouth, in Marion county. This coal mine is on an Indiau reservation, which lies northeast from Salem on the hills.

A newspaper published in Oregon says:—There is not a State or territory in the Union, we believe, in which the people have as much money, according to

which the people have as much money, according to the population, as there is in this territory.

the population, as there is in this territory.

MARRIED.

On the 20th of June la.t at the residence of Matthew Morrison on Abican Creek Marion county, O. T., by the Rev. N. Powell, Mr. Nimrod Jenkins to Miss Amanda C. Morrison.

On Sunday, the 17th of July, at Oregon City, by Rev. G. C. Chandler, Mr. George P. Newell, of Pacific City, to Miss Emma Weston formerly of Iowa.

We have received files of El Eco Del Ozuma, and Gazeta de Govierno, of St. Domingo, to the 18th of July. We translate from them the most interesting items

According to the notices received from Hayti, According to the noticer received from trays, that empire is to raise a new band of soldiers, with the object of invading the territory of the republic at the expiration of the wretched truce. Soulouque supposes that he will be able to terminate his exat the expiration of the wreather that the expedition in twenty days, adding to the number of his slaves the citizons of that beautiful country. In his foolish ambition he betieves in his chimerical hopes; but it is not the same thing to assessinate undefended Haytians and to dominate over free men ready to defend their liberty. Lot him come now, says the Gacca, the Dominion beautiful waits anxiously his presence. Let him

over free men result to defend their liberty. Lot him come now, says the Guecta, the Dominican population waits anxiously his presence. Let him break the truce—it will be his loss.

M. Raybeaud, late French Consul General at Hayti, is succeeded in the same office by M. Léon Roche, who was shortly expected to arrive at Puerto Principe. The Dominicans have many reasons to regret the absence of such a respectable gentleman; but they must not doubt for one moment that M. Roche will also have, like his predecessor, great sympathy for the republic.

The French war steamer L'Ardent, which entered the port of St. Domingo on the 12th July, departed on the 14th for Puerto-Plata, having on board the French Consul, who resides in that republic. He will go to Martinique in the L'Ardent. The President of the Republic departed on the 45th of July, to visit the southern frontier. General Libertador coatinues to live at his residence of El Prado. It appears that he intends to go, in August, to St. Domingo, disposed, as always, to command the troops for the defence of liberty, and be the terror of the slaves of Soulouque.

By a decree, on the 1st of June, the President of the Republic, Buenaventura Bacz, has established, on account for the government, two packet vessels, to run between the ports of St. Domingo and St. Thomas, which will sail, one on the Sth, the other on the 23d, of each month. The schooners Mercedes and Buenaventura are destined to that service The war schooner Santana is also destined to the service between Puerto Plata and St. Thomas. She will sail from the first port on the 23d of every month.

Commerce of Russia with Chlina.

[From the Hamburg Borsenhalle, July 20.1]

Commerce of Russia with China.

Gommerce of Rassia with China.
[From the Hamburg Borsonhalle, July 20.]
After the year 1729, the epoch when Peter the Great concluded the first treaty with China, the commercial intercourse was conducted by caravans belonging to the government. It was at that time a sort of monopoly. In 1763 Catharine the First proclaimed freedom of trade. This second period—that of free trade—was terminated in 1800 by the tariff of Kiachta. This tariff imposed fresh laws upon the commerce. The Chinese made continual complaints of the disorders that prevailed, and the commerce was greatly shackled by the customs laws of March, 1800. A company was then formed to which was committed the sole commercial intercourse. Chinese caravans conveyed the silks of Nankin, as well as precious company was then formed to which was committed the sole commercial intercourse. Chinese caravans conveyed the silks of Nankin, as well as precious stones, musk, gold and silver work, &c The government reserved to itself the rhubarb trade only, but subsequently renounced it, and after 1800 tea became the great article of com-

merce.
The third commercial period terminated in 1812, sia could not replace by equivalents elsewhere; and she was then obliged to have recourse to foreign countries. Prussia, Poland, and Silesia exported woollen clothes to Kiachta, under the name of cloths of Meserits, and the Polish cloths same into great request. The present period commenced in 1842.

in 1842.

The development of Russian manufactures led to the establishment of protective duties. The importation of articles from abroad by way of Kischta

national manufactures of Russia.

The superiority of the Russian cloths over those of Meserits, gave them a decided preference in the Chinese markets, notwithstanding the cheapness of the latter.

Chinese markets, notwithstanding the cheapness of the latter.

At the present day the wholesale trade is in the hands of Muscovy merchants and commercial companies, while the Siberian tribe of Burglaetes has the retail trade.

The wholesale trade takes place only twice a year, and is a complete interchange of goods, of which black tea forms the staple; it cannot be replaced by any other article; it is brought to Kiachta from the northern provinces of China. and is very preferable to that exported from China by the English and Dutch from the Southern provinces. The green tea is consumed by the Kalmucks, Tartars, and Siberians. The duty on tea yields an annual revenue of from twelve to fifteen silver roubles. The Chinese claim this sole advantage from this important commercial commodity. The Chinese will take anything but cloth in return, and thus the consumers of tea are the persons who are the cloth manufacturers. The Russians themselves derive no pecuniary advantage from this trade. They might make some profits, and the consumers pay less for their teas if the trade were not monopolized; and if the tea might be exported from St. Petersburg to Odessa on payment of a moderate duty, the Northern provinces of China would be obliged to lower the price of their tea, for which they have no other market.

The Liquor Law.

Enforcement of the Law at Nahant.—On Saturday last, says the Boston Commonucath, a warrant was issued against Mr. Drew, of the Great Hotel on Nahant, and placed in the hands of Marshal Thurston, who repaired at once, with a posse, consisting of Constables Holt, Stone, Johnson, Dow, and Jeffreys, to execute it. Mr. Drew stated that he had no liquor on the premises, when the officers proceeded to test the truth of his statement. On arriving at the bar room, they were told by the keeper that all the liquor was under attachment, and he being keeper, forbid them taking it. He was politely informed by the Marshal that he should "assume the responsibility." Thirteen demijohns and six decanters, of various kinds of liquor, were seized, all of which were deposited in a wagon, and started for Lynn. The wagon had proceeded but a short distance, when the horse was "seized" by the head, and some thirty or forty waiters and hostless unde an attempt to seize the second to the content of the con The Liquor Law. waiter and hostless made an attempt to seize the liquor. The officers came to the resone, when a general milic ensued. Some few hard blows were given and, of course, taken, but no claret was spilled, except what came from the demijohns. Two of them were broken. One was hurled at the head of assistant Marshal Holt, who, although he had no disposition to ledge the law dedeed the head of assistant Marshal Helt, who, although he had no disposition to dodge the law, dodged the liquor, and it came in contact with the skull of one of the mob, and it (the demijohn) was smashed. The fellow who received the blow must have had a thick skull, for he was not so badly damaged but that he made tracks for the stable. Some few good clothes were rendered worthless, when the officers brought away the liquor and one of the leaders of the gang, and deposited the whole in the "lockup" The fellow was bailed out by Mr. Drew, but the liquor remains "an statu que." nor remains "in statu qua.

Decision in the Boston Liquor Case —Judge Russell, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Moses Williams, has decided that the licenses granted by the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, are legal until the 1st of April next, till which time those holding them will be permitted to sell liquor, without foar of welestation. them will be

In New Bedford, on Saturday, sixty four gallons of liquor were seized at the Grotto Saloen, as they were about being sold at austion, the deputy sheriff protesting against the reizure, as the property was held by him on execution.

Epidemic diseases prevail to an alarming and un-

Epidemic diseases prevail to an alerming and un-precedented extent in Worcester at the present time. The calls are constant at the City Dupensa-tory of ardent spirits, for a little ram brandy, or gin, as a medicine. During the last fortnight the average sales of liquor have amounted to about thir-ty dollars a day. The number of calls for ardent spirits, as a medicine, will average some sixty, making more than four bandrad persons in a single week, who are, or think they are sick—ill encount to require medicine, in cycler to maintain the healthy action of the physical apstern.

FOURIERISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Day at the Phalany

PHALANX, N J., August 29, 1852. Horace Greeley in Disguise—The origin of the Bloomer Costume—Exciting assesses on Slavery-A Phalanz Dinner-Every Item a Separate Charge-The Wages System-The Groups-Distinction between Fourierism and Communism— The Religious and other opinions of the Phelanz— The Predominance of the Women over the Men-The Kitchen and the Dairy - Religion in Butter-A Musical Soirce and a Discussion on Religion, Fourierism and other T pice-The argument out short by the bell ringing for Church, and Horace Greeley's Sermon-Description of the Elecution of Greeley-Report of his Sormin-More Music and more Discussion-Gredey in the character of a Somnambulist.

I arrived here at half past ten o'clock, A. M.,

rom Keyport. I walked from the broken bridge at Leedsville, and, on my way, I encountered a momber of the Phalanx, who anxiously inquired if had seen the reporter of the Henald? "Do you expect him?" I asked. "Oh yes, he will be here I was afraid the storm might have detained him.' "Why do you think he will be here ?" "A reporter has been here every time a lecture was given, and Horace Greeley lectures to-night. The HagaLD is the only paper that sends a reporter, and its reports have brought us mero visiters than we can

Shortly after I saw Greeley in front of the principal building—he came via Red Bank. He did not wear the old white coat, but was so dandided that I scarcely knew him. He wore a superfine black dress cont and black pastaloons, with a stylish white vest; and he was not only shaved (with a fashionable goatee beneath his chin, whose foxy redness curiously contrasted with his extremely pale face.) but he had on a clean shirt and a fashionable brown Leghern hat, with a lew crown. In this disguise I would not have recognized him, but for his hobbling gait, his bent figure, and my attention being attracted by the fact of a person in such a dress carrying a bundle under his arm done up in a dirty pocket handkerchief, and a huge pair of filthy boots, which furnished a striking comment upon the other parts of his dress. On the whole, however, he looked spruce, as I found him in about half an hour afterwards in a private conversation with one of the ladies in the Bloomer costume.

he tooked spruce, as I found him in about half an hour afterwards in a private conversation with one of the ladies in the Bloomer costume.

This costume, by the way, is the first thing that strikes one on entering the precincts of the Phalanx. It is worn alike by old and young, but not by all, nor by any, at all times. It is worn chiefly for the purpose of tidiness in walking; and the origin of it is as follows:—A lady named Blackwell, who had been for some time sick, on going out, after her convalescence, put on the pantelets, in order to keep herself from being wet with the grass. It was subsequently worn by others; and Mrs. Bloomer happening to be at the Phalanx on a visit, took the pattern, and afterwards wore the dress publicly, when it was called by her name. It is not half so becoming to the female figure as the long dress, which was evident from the improvement in appearance of the young ladies when they doffed it at another period of the day, and assumed the more feminine garb. As for the elderly ladies, it makes them look so much worse, that if they "saw themselves as others see them," they would never wear it again. It is only tolerable on very young girls, and, even in their case, it might well be dispensed with; I mean the trousers, not the hat, which is useful in keeping off the agn. The hat is worn by half the girls in New Jersey. The variety of dress is one of the most remarkable features of the association, being as great as the variety of their opinions. While some of the men wear long beards extending down their breasts, and some their hair in flowing ringlets down their backs, others wear their hair and source pale countenance, like a monk, with a long beard, and a black velvet frock buttoned up to his chin. He requested me to enter my name in the book, which I did with a pencil—all the names before mine being written with that instrument. In about half an hour, a spirster of about forty-five years of age, who appeared to be the chambermaid, waited on me to show me my room on the third story

years of age, who appeared to be the chambermaid, waited on me to show me my room on the third story. She pointed to one of three low beds on which I was to sleep, and said she was sorry she could not give me a single bedded room, as all of that class were engaged. The beds consist of straw, and are pretty hard to those not accustomed to them. This individual wears the Bioomer dress, which, together with a peculiar expression of countenance, gives her a most funny appearance. She is greatly esteemed by the inmates

A considerable number of visiters are here to day, and have been during the week; among them Professor Conquest Cross, of Kentucky, who states that it was in consequence of a notice he had seen in the Herallo of the Phalanx, that he was induced to come so far to see the establishment. He is an

to come so far to see the establishment. He is an old gentleman of much learning, and carries a gold headed cane, with his name engraved on it. Ho topics, both with the young ladies and the strangers. The chief subject was slavery, on which h gers. The chief subject was slavery, on which he evidently stood in a minority of one. He happens to be a slaveholder, and his avowal of the fact seems to have lowered him very much in the estimation of a young lady to whom he had been paying attentions. Some gentlemen from New York city also took part in the debate, one of them threatening the South with Northern arms if abolition should not be soon carried, and the doctor from Kentucky returning the compliment with a very effective fire. He said he should like to see the Northerns leaving their homes, and coming on a fittherns leaving their homes, and coming on a fili-bustero expedition to the South. They would never

go back alive.

Apolitionist—But England would help us. She tes slavery. Dr. CROSS-England would help you! No, sh would help us. It would be her interest to help the South, which could starve the people of England in one year, by withholding a supply of cotton. The South could also severely punish the North, and drive many of her manufacturing people to starvation by the same wasse.

tion by the same means.

ABOLITIONIST—But England hates injustice and hates slavery.
Dr. Cross-She laves herself more than she hates

either. I want to know what you would do with the slaves if they were sot free. We all want to set

ABOLITIONIST—I suppose you have read the Declaration of Independence, which says that all men are created equal, and that life, liberty, and the porsuit of happiness, are among their inalienable rights.

Dr. Cross—Yes, I have read it. But you do not understand it. In the sense that understand it. In the sense that you would give the document, it is absurd. All men are not cre-ated equal. I ask, again, what would you do with the slaves ifset free?

the slaves if set free?
ANOLITIONIST—I would do nothing with them; I would leave them to do for themselves
Dr. Choss—Then you would be more cruel to them than we are who take care of them. The beat argument against their emancipation is the condi-

lassachusetts. They are not practically free. You'll not tat, or drink, or associate with them. The ere debased thieves and drunkerds. This is what your emancipation decafor them. ANOTHER ASOLITIONIST—I would rather have niggers about me than one Irishman.

In. Choss—You are a whig.
About rows:—Yes, I am; and I see all these ishmen rouning in a body for Pierce
Mr. Blanchard—I don't blame the Southern Mr. BLANCHAED—I don't blame the Southern people for slavery so much as the New York merchants who encourage it. I only blame the Southern people because they prefer English manufactures to those of their own countrymen.

Dr. CROSS—We only prefer our own interests, just as you do yours. You have no claim upon us, for you do us all the injury you can. We purchase in the cheapest market, and sell in the dearest.

Mr. BLANCHAED—But we are all of one country, and we ought to study each other's interest.

Dr. CROSS—That is the consolidation dectrine, which I do not hold, though I have been a whig for thirty years. This policy only tends to make the

thirty years This policy only tends to make the federal government powerful, at the expense of the sovereign independent States.

E At this moment the bell rang for dinner, it being

then twelve o'clock, and the discussion was broken of. This preaching of slavery in the camp of the enemy had a very unexpected and exciting effect, and a large group of both sexes had gathered around the sevocate of Southern institutions. The chamberns id said he was a curious man; she had have beard such discussions there before. We were chambermaid said he was a curious man; she had never heard such discussions there before. We were ushered into the dioing ball, where a very plain dincer was served, the only variety, with regard to fish meat, heig boiled beef and reast mutton, both entirely everdone. There was abundance of vegetables, esculents, and beef and tomate soups. Also gether it was a very good sort of meal for the dyspeptic; but having very little to recommend it to hungry men on one sife or gournands on the other, unless the fair Hebes who acted in the capacity of waiters the pretitest and beet educated girls in the Phalam discharging this duty, for which they are paid a salary. Each has one table of tweive persons to zerve, and keeps an account of every item called for, by means of counters, which she adds up when the repast is over, and charges the amount to each priced of the interest and charges the amount to each priced of the presence of the repast is over, and charges the amount to each priced of the procure up a new mass charged to a verment a specific name for work was obserted in

board. Recently a change has been made, and each paye for only what he or she may order. If no dinsor is eaten there is no change, if only one dish is called for, so much is changed, and so of other acticles. A cup of excellent hea, with cream for instance, is only half a cent. The bill to a lady and her husband, who sat next to me, for ton and cakes of various kinds, was only nine consecutions to both To a gentleman who had meat, with ton, the cost was seven coats. The supper and broakfast are much better meals than the dinner. No wine or strong drink is used in the establishmant, so that it is rather a cheap mode of living B'erything is purchased wholesale, and the cost is thus reduced. Vigetables and other agricultural produce which are produced by the Phalaux are charged at the price for which they are sold to the Now York dealers. This is the arrangement for those permanently in the establishment. Visitors and boarders are charged \$2 per week additional, which is calculated as profit. Strangers for less than a week are charged a dollar per day. That at least was what I paid. About \$1.50 is the average to members for board. Each person is paid wages by the lour, and he can work as many hours or as few as he pleases.

ss he piosees.

The rate of wages is fixed according to the nature of the work—the heaviest and meanest work, such as agricultural labor, being best paid Mikking of cows is the highest wages of all, but it is done by persons outside the cetablishment, it being regarded as too dirty for members. Light work is worst paid, and intellectual labor is considered as of little or no account in the present state of the association; but, attange to say, the men who perform agricultural labor are not persons brought up to it, but clerks, and others, who have rather used their boads than their hands. They all appear to be added outed per out, and nene of the clars of Irish or Gorman laborers. The average wages paid to each person is six shillings per day. An interest of four percent is paid for the capital invested, and which is held by persons cutside as well as those inside the establishment. The way they express it is, that capital and labor are partners upon equal torms. Tacy complain of the want of authority acres it, that conjutal and labor are partners upon equal torms. Tacy complain of the want of authority acres it brought under cultivation, and the members are only about 115 whereas it requires about 400 persons to fully develope the plan. There is not sufficient variety in the emplayment, agriculture being almost the only labor of any account, except what is out admostic nature. Carpenter and smith work is done on the premises, but then it is only for the repairs or improvement of the place; and the only manufacture is the grinding business. The hominy of the Phalanx is celebrated in New York. The articles of agricultural produce are chiefly of the market gardening kind, and they are sent to your city by the steamboat from Red Bank, whither they are conveyed in wagens. Peaches are a very extensive article, but this year there has been a complete failure, and a heavy lose is sustained in that department. as he pleases.
The rate of wages is fixed according to the nature

pl to failure, and a heavy loss is sustained in that department.

The different kinds of employment are divided into what are called "groups," with a chief to each. The group regulates the amount of wages to be paid to each individual belonging to it. If any person feels aggrieved, he can appeal to the council, consisting of the chiefs of all the groups. Each individual may do as he pleases with the money he earns, and the profits of the establishment, after paying for his boarding, washing, and lodging. The products of the labor of each group go into the common steek.

mon steek.

It is thus evident that the system of Fourier is different from that of Owen, and other systems of communism. By the Fourierite, or association principle, individuality is not destroyed. But communism reduces all to one common level. It is the grave of individuality. The system in New Jersey, as far as it has gone, is only a joint stock farming company, and a joint stock boarding house, the members themselves being the boarders and the formers.

ing company, and a joint stock boarding house, the members themselves being the boarders and the farmers.

It is singular with what enthusiasm the associationists are devoted to this system—it is the dream of their lives, and they seem to be very happy, cherful and gay. It is a perfect contrast to the Saker system, which is one of gloom and self mortification. In religious matters, they have no particular croed, their opinions being rather diverse. They are, however, for the most part Unitarians and Universalists, and the majority of those with whom I conversed, are tinctured with Swedenborgianism. They are nearly all believers in women's rights, and the women there seem to know and to practically assert those rights. In discussion, they talk at least as much as the men. I think, without an exception, they are all abolitionists, male and female. The female is the predominent sex, and I heard one of the married ladies remark that all their young ladies get rapidly married there, and she wished the institution replenished with the sex, for it was sadly in went of more of the fair. There have been four marriages during the year. It is said there are five applicants for every one admitted into the Phalam. The practice is to receive aptrison first as visual for a month, then for several months as a probationer, and lessibly as a member. Many go to the Phalam from curnosity, and others are disappointed or agreeably surprised, according to their disposition to find the immates at least as virtuous as the average number of persons cutsides. The member themselves maintain that there is no there class half a moral has, thence directly the nother class half and all the particular of the gespel, except what they he are themselves maintain that there is no there class half and all the particulars of the particular they have no "stated preaching of the gespel," except what they he cally a moral as they are, though they have no "stated preaching of the gespel," except what they he cally a moral as they are, though they have n

state of society, it has not hitherto paid. The only association that has partially succeeded in that respect is the North American Phalanx. Lamin. formed by the secretary of the late Wiccogsin Association, who happened to be here on a vielt, that is had 1,900 acres of the very best land, and had it all paid for at one dollar per acre, and yot it has ceased to exist. He said \$5,000 would have saved it from destruction. The Brook Farm Association also appeared to prosper for a time, but it, too, has perished. Will the North American be

tion also appeared to prosper for a time, but it, too, has perished. Will the North American be more successful? Time will tell.

In the afternoon I was shown through the establishment by the superintendent of the domestic department, who is a very politic and a well educated gentleman. His lady is also highly intelligent. He is the steward and doctor, and, in fact, stems to be the active mind and head of the land. Most of the cooking is done by the operagent. He is the steward and dector, and, in fact, stems to be the active mind and head of the house. Most of the cooking is done by the operation of steam, by the insertion of a steam pipe into the vessel. There is a steam engine of six horse power in the basement, used for various purposes, where it is desirable that power should be economized. There is also a washing machine for the purpose of saving manual labor. There are three cooks, the head one being a Frenchman. He does not belong to the establishment. The dairy is neat and clean, and the mode of dividing the butter is curious. It is rolled out to a uniform thickness upon a shallow square frame with a ledge around it of the required depth. It is then cut into prints, each containing the impression of a triangle, indicative of the Fourierite's Frinity. On one size is written the word God; on the second, the word man, and on the third the word nature; the idea being, that every human being ought to be in harmony with this Trinity; so that there is rolligion even in butter.

The bed rooms and sitting rooms are rented to members according to their size and location, and

The bed rooms and sitting rooms are rented to members according to their size and location, and cach provides his own furniture, and attends to his own chamber. The rooms have, besides the ordinary doors, doors consisting of musquito net work, through which you can see, and the sir is admitted, while the villanous insects are excluded. There is no lock or bolt upon any bed room door, or any door in the house, not even the outside door. It is stated that no crims has been committed in the Phalanx since it was established. The building is situated in a very agreeable location; and, as far as I have an opportunity of seeing, the farm appears to be in a high state of cultivation, at least that portion of it pear the homesterd.

a high state of cultivistion, at least that portion of it near the homestead.

In the evening there was some very good music and singing at the cottage, occupied by Mrs Tindal, of Philadelphia, a lady who has made a large fortune by selling china, and wishes to live and die among the Faurierites. I was invited to partials in the festivity, and, being fond of music, I gladly accepted the invitation. Jurison Hutchinson, the close bother of the Hutchinson family, was in requisition, and with a very intelligent pretty girl who had atterded table at dinner, and some other amateurs, largely contributed to amuse the andience. This part of the day's proceedings was wound up by a discussion, between Mrs. Tindale and Dr. Cross, our religion. Fourierism, and other topics. Mrs. Tindale and she had been fourteen months among the associationists, and was never so happy. Dr. Cross said he had come all the was from Kentucky to see them, from having read an account of them in the chartenate, and was never so happy. Dr. Cross said he had come all the way from Kentucky to see them, from having read an account of them in the Herald. Mrs. Tindale is a widow somewhat advanced in years, but good looking, good humored, rubicund, and en bon point. She is highly intelligent, well educated, and lady-like in her manners, and it occurred to me that the Doctor, who is a bachelor, and about the same age, or a little older, and a good deal of the same appearance—party and joily—would be an excellent match for the lady, if she were only moved by the spirit of Fourier to accept the hand of a second husband. There is just one little difficulty in the way. The Doctor is pretty obstinate in his opinious and Mrs. Tindale is the Mrs. Tindale who is the distinguished activities of woman arights, and has made ere now oid gentlemen middle aged, and young tremble in hair boots, by the thunder of her eloquence, in denouncing the weargs of women. The Doctor was not aware of the distinction of the indv he was addressing, and he was raber careless in his argument, when he very quickly found himself tripped up and the laugh turned against him, at which he did not seem particularly well pleased. It soon became evident that the Doctor had 'caught a Tartar,' and that the took pleased in the second state of the two; in fact, she was overwhelming him with a torrent of onublined logic and 'rhetoric, when he dent that the Doctor had "caught a Tartar," and that the woman was by far the smarter disputant of the two; in fact, she was overwhelming him with a torrent of combined logic and rheteric, when he was happily delivered, under a promise of faching was happile delivered, under a promise of fraching

for church. It was just a quarter past 8 o'cle P. M., and all rushed to the during hall to he

for church. It was just a quarter past 8 c'cleck, P. M., and all rushed to the dining hall to hear Herace Greeley, the modern prophet of Francerism, preach to his disciples.

Mr. Scars introduced Mr. Greeley to the audience. He said ton years ago the columns of the Tribune were open to the new ideas of association, and the cause had been aided in its columns ever since. Most people then said that the Fourierities could not organize demostically. But they had catabilished the fees that this was practicable. They had abolished demostic servitude, and, with it, the degradation of labor; and the question was no longer what is the nature of the labor, but it what manner is it done. The Tribune had been criticised, but it had grown above all criticism. It had been criticised for its issue, but the reference ought to reflect, that but for its advocacy of those issue, it never fould have had access to so many persons; and the conservative ought to remember that the Tribune carried conservative decirnes to all classes of men by nears of its issue. carried conservative doctrines to all classes of men

carried conservative decirines to all classes of men-by means of its isms.

Mr Greeley then rose, and was speechless for a few moments, looking around the audience in a kind-of vacant stare. At lest he broke silence, in a low-indistinct tone of roice, and with a carrous motion of his body, swaying backwards and forwards, as if it were impossible for him to stand perpendicular and oreset. There seemed to be a longe at his middle, and whenever he put his head forward his whole body, down to the waist, went with it; whon he drew back his head the same hinge-like motion was visable about his middle, and some of his sudience must have felt alarmed lest he should break in two at that particular point, like a tree cut almost through with particular point, like a free cut almost through with
the axe. He is not a very effective opeaker, being
apacently inequable of eloquence, either in annar
or matter. He bes's good doal of stemmering and
hostation, and his veroe is so weak that he cannot
be heard at any distance. There is an affectation of
simplicity of lenguage and estje, but it so borders
on the oriloquial or mere common-place conversation,
that it does not tell on the audience, esposially if it
he an educated and enlightened one. No doubt
many of the auditory were of opinion that they
could greach a better sermen and this would not
have been very difficult for them. Mr Greeley said—
Friends and fathers, asters and brothers—it is now
more than eight years since I was one of the small
perty whe came down on an exploring expedition
to see whether this location would naswer for a
Phabars. We were not the discoverors. Mr Brisbane and others had been here before us. I looked
over the ground, and it was autisfied it would answer,
as I think most of my friends were. Other places,
in some respects, might have more advantages,
but egriculture being the beais, I thought land
could be bought at a reasonable price, and, by labor,
brought up to a high value. The land was purchesed. The undertaking has prospered to a certain
extent. It has not answered the sangerme expectations of many. It was expected that each
rirend here would enjoy the perfection of liberty
and order, and that it would be nothing but a
terrestrial paradiae, while at the same time
those interested in it would reap great boundies.
These were not my ideas. I knew that any great
amount of success must be the result of persons for a lifetime would be well expended;
and that if, after all, we could only demonstrate
that this is the true mode of life, we ought to be
autisfied, though we do not actually possess tha
promated land, but only see it, like Mosses, from
air. I did not anticipate that this would be my
lite of remark. I knew not when I would say. I
have been so engaged with the t pathies. Almost every steamboat is the predu

with the outrent of human events and human sympathies. Almost every steamboat is the product of
an executation of means. Almost every little port
has a steamboat built by subscription. Almost
every town has its plank road, not with a view to
profit, but to bring the inhabitants near the market. The corporate idea is increasing. We, in New
York, have a law which simulifies the means of
forming corporations of all kinds. In England, unless by a special act of Parliament, no huldred men
can form themselves into a corporation, unless each
one is responsible for its liabilities to the last shilling he is worth. This law, in my opinion, prevents
the accumulation of property by millions yearly in
that country. In this country, on the contrary, the
idea is gaining ground every day. In New
Haven, they are building a corporate boarding
house. There is also a factory for women, where
they work six hours a day, and study four, and
thus, by working, they pay for their education.
There is one of these at Oberlin, in Ohio. There
have been many failures of the organization of Inbor, but these ought not to discourage us. On
the contrary, I find in the failures an argument
for future success. There is instruction in them.
Every day we see new hetels springing up. The
Metropolitan, in New York, is only opened three
or four days, and three-fourths of all the rooms are
already taken, at very high prices—some as high as
\$100 per week; all because a combination of luxuries can be furnished under one roof to the soveral
boarders which they never could procure in sepaalready taken, at very high prices—some as high as
\$100 per week; all because a combination of luxuries can be furnished under one roof to the soveral
boarders which they never could procure in sepaalready taken, at very high prices—some as high as
\$100 per week; all because a combination of luxuries can be furnished under one roof to the soveral
boarders, and there feature of boarding
houses on the old plan. I could not help remarking that the combin not dispored to blame those who have had the management, or those generally who have embarked in these associations. I know that at Brook Farm there was an amount of intellect and industry that were sufficient for success. Why has this and others failed? Because they were in advance of the time, and the public mind was not prepared for them. Suppose Fulton at first had determined to make a steamboat, at the expesse of haif a million of dolliers, to cross the Atlantic in ten days, he would have failed, even if he could get the espitial. He could not have done it, and he would have failed from some imperfection in the machinery, and probably no one class would care to take the matter up, and it would have been thrown back for a hundred years. Thus we have looked at Fourier's idea of association. But we have not got the pa see hooked for, nor the grand idea of profit, but a measure return, and some of our most sanguine friends have dropped off. Why? Because they have looked over the present to the future idea! If we had been content with reaching, at first, the ideal of Fulton's ateamboat resking the passage to Albany in two days, we would be now nearer to the grand ideal of complete success. Because we did not follow that course, we have failed, and stock fast in the mud. But these tailures will lead to success at last. Columbus discovered America from the experience of those who had gone before him in the search, though they all failed. What the world is ready for now is easy to be seen; corporations are founced for banks, railroads, mines, fac torices, hotels, and boarding houses. All these are extending the sphere of association from time to time. Now, if we proposed to colonise 100,000 acres of Callifornia, there would be no alarm, and thousands could could be found who would put down their names, as in the case of the Panama railroad, or the Nicaragua transit route, but if you call on the moneyed interest to associate for all the pursuits of industry combined, for such an associate on all the previous of the nations then to free associated labor. The retered to look down on the very men who are meking their wealth. Individuals may be growing rich, but the mass who accountines wealth for them account of the brutte that pepals. This may become said to the re-men account of the brutte that pepals. This may become said.

worse than it is now. When the earth is covered with large joint stock farms owned by a few, and the many are hirelings, as is the case in mines, there will be still less chance for a poor man to get a small farm to live upon, and less chance of his getting an education. So that from beginning to end, the many are not improved by the associations going farward, but are rather losing their positions. What is the duty of the recialits of the day? They have to prove that the mature of man is abused. You will hear a man say, that he would rather have a hog pen alone, then a palace with others. What we want to show is, that this is not the natural sentiments of men—and that men are not made encaries by living under one roof. We are teaching this truth—teaching that men can live together almost as animals of the same species do, and that they are not so combutive as is supposed. This relaxion has been maintained without scorifice—but will it pay? The commercial test after all is the true one. It is easy to bring poor men together, but will you keep them together? will it pay? Carlyle says. "Great to buckrupte;—it prevaits over all shams." These organizations of labor have perhaps demonstrated, as is the case with the shakers, that sooh individual will not do as much as skilful, industo one It is easy to bring poor men together, but it you keep them together? will it pay? Carlyle maps. Great is bunkrupte;—it prevails over all shades. These organizations of labor have perhaps demonstrated, as is the cace with the shakers, that each individual will not do as much as skilful, industrious mee, do outside. But each doese enough. Each individual, however, in this association, is bound to show that it is a frutful idea—that it tendstowards the beautifying of the earth, and the construction of habitations upon it, and leaving the world better than we find it. All socialists are bound to help this cause—not by giving alms—but in the purchase of lands, and to aid in the idea of social, and harmonious and neautiful life. We are bound also to show a harmony of character. We have no educational earblishment equal to what Book Ferm was I hope that cach one here will give an hour to mental improvement, and that the parlors and balle of this building will be consecrated to learning. I hope that there will be senoule and lecurer rooms. I feel deeply what the educational wants of this place are I real that there is not adequate teaching—two hours in the sockatop. I know that education without industry is false, but industry wants education. Wely, then, what about roligion. We are told that there and reduced now man educated that there reduced now man educated the persons—how do you know? A man does not wear his religion on his sleeve. Corporal Trum it totarrated true religion when, in reply to Une a Toby, he said, "I give sixponce aday out of my pension." The best religion is that which has its spring in good will to man. It is not a forced thing, but, like the flowers in spring, coming forth whad everymound. The kingdon of God coureth not with observation—it is an inward life—and I hope all use away, if not converted, at least resolved to sunly your principles. Remember that you are a city set upon a hill. This place will be visited by the restupent will prove the analysis of the proparation for a better fl

ture.
Some vecal and instrumental music then all

Some vocal and instrumental music then billowed, and then another discussion between Dr. Cross and some of the visiters and members, about religion and Fourierism. The Dootor said he did not see this system in the Scriptures. Mr. Harris replied that it was the only true system, for no that system of Christianity had overget followed out that principle of Christ, "De unto others as ye would that men should do unto you."

A philosopher present then scouted the idea of all speculative theology. He said all we know were the phenomena of nature, and all besides was more words.

vords.

Dr. Cross said he thought his religion was as on

Dr. Cross said he thought his religion was as expeble of demonstration as a mathematical science. A lady "well stricken in years," said she did not believe there was any hell.

The discussion was interrupted by the extinguishing of the lights, when the debate was adjourned to the hall door, under the light of the moon, and pretracted till after midnight. In the course of the discussion, the mystic philosopher, already reterred to, said that the ideal was the true religion, and that the time was not far distant when it would be demonstrated like the light of the sun, and all man would believe in it. Dr. Cross concluded by saying he was occean infidel and was very unhappy, and the did not want to be made an infidel again, and therefore he would not listen to such doctrices.

Having retired to rest, and found the straw bed rather hostile to a long sloop, I awoke at half past three o'clock, got up, and dressed myself without a light, lest I should sleep too long, and he late for the stage. In going down stairs I saw a figure is white in the passage way, which I should have taken for a ghost if I were superstitious, but which, from its pouliar locomotion, I concluded was Housee Greely, in a state of somnambulusm. As

I advanced towards it, like Hamlet to his father's spirit, it retreated into a room, and closed the deer. I did not follow it further. At a quarter to he clock, after breakfasting, I was on my way to keyport, in a very handsome, comfortable stage, belonging to the Phalanx, and capable of accommedating ten or twelve. This they only cond when there is a sufficient number of strangers going to or leaving the place. Thus concluded a day as the North American Phalanx.

Our Keyport Correspondence KEYPORT, N. J., August 30, 1852.

Alleged Chelera to Keyport and Perth Ambey-Great Panic-A Speculation-New Line of Travel to Philadelphia.

On arriving here, I found that the death of Dr. Taylor, who was the most eminent physician in the neighborhood, had excited great alarm, as it was strongly asserted that it was a true case of Amiatio cholers. There were twenty different stories about it. There was one, however, which appeared to me to be the most probable. He had been taboring under diarrhoes for a day or two, and during Thursday he got a severe wetting, and came to the Pavi-lien in the evening, where, at the invitation of friends, he drank champaigne, and sat up late with them. He did not change his wet clothes, and went to his office, where he had a bed, expecting to be called up in the night. He was taken very ill before morning, and died in twenty-three hours, having been seized with spasms, and other symptoms of cholern morbus, though it is alleged by his medicel attendants it was not of the Asiatic type. The body was brought over to the Pavilion, and I am informed that, such was the alarm, thirty or forty boarders immediately left. If it is a case of choices, it is the first was ever at Koyport. I heard it stated that there have been nine cases at Perth

Amboy.

A plack road is being constructed from Florence, on the Delaware, to this village, or East Point, two miles distant (which is not yet determined), for the purpose of connecting with a steambost line from New York on one aids and to Philadelphia on the purpose of connecting with a steamhead, for the purpose of connecting with a steamheat fine from New York on one side and to Philadelphia on the other, it being expected to make the passage through in seven hours, only two hours more than by the railread train, and the fare to be one dollar. There is a considerable amount of speculation in this project, a Mr Lloyd being at the bettom of it He purchased the site of Florence some time ago, and he wants to a Mr Lloydbeing at the bettom of it. He purchased the site of Florence some time ago, and he wants to exhance its value by making it an important station on this line. At East Point, which is the headland about two milessoutheast from here, there is also land purchased on speculation, and it is expected to make it a village. There is some difficulty about making a deck at East Point, on account of the strong current and the exposed situation. A breakwater is required. If it are all turn out impressively to the interface of that village, which has alweads become perfance of that village, which has already become a very considerable watering place. The beach is excellent for bathing.

A Relic of the Northwest —A large silver menal was recently found on the backs of the his-beigpt, in Alemakes county to the northe-stern part of laws. Its weight is upwards of five cunces. It has on one side the likeness of John Quincy Adams, with the words 'John Quincy adams. President of the United Sales—1828," on the tim and on the other the words 'Peace and Friendship," with the tomata-sk and pipe of peace crossed and the classed hands. It is consideredly word, Mr Adams likeness is capital, and looks very much as we saw him in 1828. This modal was found about six works since by Mr Churchill in columbia looks worned four or live feet under the surface, who study upon the skull of an Indian with the first cut of the modal about six works since four or live feet under the surface, who study upon the skull of an Indian with the first cut of the modal and the whole skuleton and headed it the receasing of a four a goal, a box, in which there were thirty six alove dollars and the medal above described. These was no indication on the surface, but sousthing lay deposited between modares having of each to work the gave follows had one with the law face of each to work the gave follows had one and doubt, an Indian chief who had been burred there with A RELIC OF THE NOUTHWEST -A large silver